

CHINA'S BROKEN PROMISES

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with you a recent article which appeared in the magazine *The Economist* which illustrates the dangers of China's weapons proliferation. Since China's nuclear missile promotion threatens every country, it is imperative that the United States adopt policies which promote peace and not appeasement. Following is a text of the article:

CHINA'S BROKEN PROMISES: THE WORLD NEEDS TO MAKE IT KEEP THEM

When it comes to establishing a workable order out of the post-cold-war chaos, there are few more frustrating—or more important tasks than to bind China into the international game. Proud, prickly and, of late, worryingly pugnacious, China has always seen itself as an outsider. In the days when two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, competed to be the top dog, China could bend or break the rules with impunity, playing one off against the other. But now, whether it is smothering regional conflicts, or controlling the spread of missiles and weapons of mass destruction, co-operation, more than competition, is the name of the big-power game. Meanwhile, China is emerging as a more muscular power, in Asia and beyond. For both reasons, China needs to be encouraged to drop its finger-in-your-eye habit.

For a while, it seemed as though China might be preparing to do just that. Three years ago, it did a U-turn and signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). It has since committed itself, along with the other four undeclared nuclear powers, to reach a comprehensive test ban in 1996. And last year it promised America that it would henceforth observe the guidelines of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), which seeks to prevent the spread of those missiles (along with the technology and equipment to build them) whose range and payload make them capable of carrying a nuclear warhead. But look at what China does, not what it says: after seeming to accept these rules, it has bent, or broken, all of them.

In an effort to bolster the authority of the NPT, and to put pressure on the handful of countries that remain outside it, the other main nuclear suppliers now refuse to sell parts and materials to countries that do not accept full international checks on their nuclear industry. As a consequence, India, one of the NPT hold-outs suspected of having the bomb, had been finding it hard to get the enriched uranium it needed to refuel one of its nuclear reactors—until China sold it the stuff. The Indian deal may be a one-off, but China has long kept band nuclear company; it has worked closely with Pakistan, another NPT refusenik that has the bomb, helped fend off action by the U.N. Security Council against North Korea, which is thought to have cheated on its NPT promises in order to get one, and is expanding cooperation with Iran, which wants one.

In a similar vein, when the NPT was extended indefinitely this year, and the nuclear powers, including China, promised the "utmost restraint" in nuclear testing, China waited barely four days before setting off its next underground blast. China is by no means the only nuclear power equivocating over its test-ban promise, but its peculiar determination to have the right to conduct "peaceful nuclear explosions" (indistinguish-

able from nonpeaceful ones) could yet sink the proposed treaty.

Not all of this behavior has contravened the letter of the international rule book, though at times China seems to have willfully undermined its spirit. However, when it comes to the promise to abide by the restrictions of the MTCR, there is gathering evidence that China has systematically and deliberately broken its promises. China is not yet a member of the MTCR, but it agreed last year in a joint statement with America that it would not, in the future, contravene the MTCR's guidelines. This promise of correct behavior enabled America to lift some commercial sanctions on China's space industry. These had been imposed because, despite public denials, China had sold the parts for MTCR-busting missiles to Pakistan, and possibly others. Now evidence is accumulating that more Chinese missile parts are going to Pakistan; missile-guidance systems and clever machine-tools for making sophisticated missiles are also thought to be going to Iran. As always, it will be hard to come up with cast-iron proof that the agreed rules have been broken. But the evidence gathered so far is strong enough—and worrying enough—for China to be asked by America to explain itself. Once the proof is in, American law dictates that sanctions be applied forthwith.

The missile issue could not have reappeared at a more awkward moment. Relations between China and America are badly strained over President Clinton's decision earlier this year to allow the president of Taiwan—which China regards as a rebellious province only temporarily out of its control—to pay a private visit to the United States. Indeed, the two issues may yet become more dangerously entangled: at times in the past China has shown its displeasure when America has tilted towards Taiwan by deliberately stepping up military sales to the world's outlaw states, and may do so again.

Yet, however damaging the missile issue may seem, the greater harm would come from trying to duck it. The world has too much to lose by turning a blind eye to missile proliferation promoted by any country, let alone one the size of China. And this kind of proliferation, like the nuclear kind, is a threat to all. It should be dealt with by as many countries as possible, not just America. When America first imposed sanctions on China for its missile sales, European companies were among those competing to pick up the business that American companies were being asked to forgo. If, once again, it comes to sanctions on Chinese industries, Europe and Japan should lean just as hard on their companies as America does on its, to ensure that everyone toes the line against proliferation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, due to an unavoidable prescheduled speaking engagement in my district, I missed four votes. If I had been here I would have voted: "Nay" on rollcall vote 504—Cut National Trust for Historic Preservation; "Nay" on rollcall vote 509—Alter committee policy on the Mojave National Preserves; "Yea" on rollcall vote 510—To strike funding for 59 new vehicles and 2 airplanes for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife

Service; and "Yea" on rollcall vote 511—Transferred \$2 million from salaries in Interior to Council for Historic Preservation.

TRIBUTE TO THE CITY OF MONTPELIER ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 150TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to an exceptional city located in Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. This year, the city of Montpelier will celebrate the 150th year of its founding.

Located in northwest Ohio along the banks of the St. Joseph River, the city dates from 1845 when Jesse Tucker and J.K. Bryner submitted the original plat map. The vision at its founding 150 years ago was to be a village where people live and work together and opportunities abound.

The same vision is true today. Montpelier is renowned throughout Ohio. The village voters have consistently supported the municipal park system and residents now enjoy a park that is the center of summertime activity. Also, the community has provided students in the Montpelier schools with three outstanding new athletic facilities in the past several years.

Montpelier is visited by thousands of tourists who come to enjoy theatrical productions of the Williams County Playhouse. The theater provides top quality entertainment in a setting that includes newly renovated seating and air-conditioning.

The friendly and caring attitude of the residents is shown in many, many ways. The community supports charitable activities through the annual United Fund campaign. The Montpelier Area Foundation is a growing trust fund that provides for improvements affecting the quality of life of its residents.

Mr. Speaker, anniversaries are a time to reflect upon past accomplishments. They are also a time to look toward new horizons. I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing the history and achievements of the city of Montpelier and encouraging its citizens to continue to uphold its impressive legacy.

BURMESE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNER FREE AT LAST

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, on July 10, 1995, Aung San Suu Kyi stepped outside her house for the first time in 6 years. Since July 1989, Aung San Suu Kyi, leader of the National League for Democracy [NLD] and a 1991 Nobel Peace Prize winner, has been held incommunicado under house arrest by the military government, the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] of Myanmar, formerly known as Burma.

Aung San Suu Kyi's detention was part of a persistent and ongoing pattern of human rights violations committed by the SLORC since they

took power in 1988. When the SLORC took over, they imprisoned thousands who protested against the single-party government on charges of violating martial law.

Aung San Suu Kyi spent almost a year before her arrest campaigning tirelessly for democracy, nonviolence, and human rights with former defense minister Tin Oo, under the rubric of the National League for Democracy. Aung San Suu Kyi's house was raided by the SLORC on July 20, 1989, and she was arrested for "endangering the safety of the state." She has been held these last 6 years without formal charges, unable to communicate even with her family in England. In spite of her imprisonment, her party, the NLD, won 81 percent of the seats in the government. The military government did not acknowledge the election results.

She is now free to resume her fight for democracy. I hope she continues her struggle the same way she began it: Selflessly, tirelessly, and with complete dedication to bringing democracy and respect for human rights to her people.

THE \$36-BILLION-DOLLAR MAN

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, by detaining Harry Wu and charging him with crimes punishable by death, China shows that its government can be arbitrary and cruel as Mr. Wu's research indicates. For those who are considering trade with China, they should be fully conscious of the human rights violations by their potential trading partner.

If you are planning to trade with the People's Republic of China, you should see or read about the so-called, state-secrets Mr. Wu is accused of stealing from them. These state secrets are actually horrendous human rights violations. Mr. Wu has exposed the true conditions and purposes of the Chinese prison system. Mr. Wu spent nearly two decades in the Chinese gulag. He has traveled back to China at great personal risk and has collected photos and anecdotes revealing the brutal treatment the prisoners receive and the illegal human organ trade which proliferates in the camps. The BBC, CBS, and NBC television have all aired documentaries based on Mr. Wu's research.

All America was moved by the movie, "Schindler's List." Mr. Wu's work is a reminder that "Schindler's List" is not some dusty old historical tale. We today face the same moral challenge. We know that there are Chinese concentration camps. We know that the camps produce goods for sale. Like most German businessmen during Hitler's reign, we can go along and profit from what is happening. Or we can take a stand and say that we won't wallow in this sea of blood for the sake of profits.

GOP PUTTING THE HURT ON SENIORS

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, as big business and the wealthy in this country gather in their boardrooms and backyards to salivate over the massive tax breaks included in the Republican budget proposal, millions of our Nation's seniors sit at home in fear of losing a great portion of their health care coverage due to the \$270 billion in cuts to the Medicare program that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are ramming through this body.

Just what kind of priorities does the majority have? They want to gut Medicare to provide a \$245 billion tax cut to those who least need it at a time when we can least afford it. Their answer to the Federal health care challenges facing this country seems to be a quick phone call to Dr. Kevorkian.

There is no doubt that the Republicans are planning to balance the budget on the backs of seniors and then hand them the check when the bill comes due. In fact, the Washington Times recently reported that the GOP leadership has agreed to "offer seniors more choices in the private health care market as an alternative to Medicare," and are set to "raise premiums or reduce reimbursements" for seniors drastically.

Talk about a sham, Mr. Speaker. The GOP obviously doesn't believe in any contract with older Americans. If they did we wouldn't be having this debate.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, due to a delayed flight on July 17, 1995, I was forced to miss rollcall vote 512 on H.R. 1977, the Stearns amendment to reduce the bill's \$99.5 million for the NEA to \$89.5 million, beginning the phase out of the agency over 2 years rather than 3 years as envisioned under the bill. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall vote 512.

TRIBUTE TO PARADISE OAKS QUALITY CARE NURSING AND REHABILITATION CENTER ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to an outstanding organization located in Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. On August 27, 1995, the Paradise Oaks Nursing and Rehabilitation Center will celebrate their 25th anniversary.

The center serves residents from the counties of Putnam, Paulding, Allen, Van Wert, Defiance, Lucas, and Sandusky. Under the leadership of Administrator Deborah Russ, and the center's dedicated staff of professionals and volunteers, it has steadfastly served northwest Ohio for 25 years.

Selecting a nursing facility for a loved one can be an extremely difficult decision for anyone. Paradise Oaks understands this and strives to make the decision-making process as smooth and gentle as possible.

Mr. Speaker, anniversaries are a time to reflect on past accomplishments. They are also a time to look towards new horizons. The staff at Paradise Oaks has made it their responsibility to serve those in need by keeping pace with the ever increasing challenges facing mankind. I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing the achievements of the Paradise Oaks Quality Care Center and encouraging them to continue to uphold what has become the standard for service in Ohio.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, due to the death of my father, today I am requesting a leave of absence after 2:00 p.m. I am also requesting a leave of absence for Wednesday, July 19.

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, for decades the liberals in Congress have distorted the original intent of the Endangered Species Act to further their extreme agendas. In November, the voters cried foul and asked Republicans to restore rationality to our environmental laws.

Our reform proposal stops the radical environmentalists in their tracks. They will no longer ride roughshod over our property rights. Instead, Republicans will protect our natural resources as well as our freedoms.

In its current form, the Endangered Species Act creates perverse incentives for landowners to destroy habitat which could attract endangered species. Once these animals migrate there, landowners lose their property rights to the snails, birds, or rats who happen to move in. In essence, the ESA, as currently written discourages the very practices which will ultimately protect endangered species habitats. Instead, we need to ask landowners to participate in preserving our natural resources. Property owners are not villains. Everyone wants to preserve our resources.

In addition, Federal bureaucratic administration and enforcement of the Endangered Species Act is tantamount to Federal zoning of local property. State and local officials have no say in how the ESA is implemented and enforced in their States and communities. State and local officials need to have greater control. They know what is best for their communities.